CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,
Received up to 30th June, 1884.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 135 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 27th June, referring to the continuous advance of Russia in Central Asia, remarks that there is no doubt that this country is an ultimate object of ambition with her. But she is greatly mistaken if she imagines that she will ever be able to accomplish her designs. In the first place, the physical obstacles would greatly interfere with the progress of her army. Secondly, her army would have to march through the country of the Afghâns, who are well known as a warlike people. We have no reason to doubt the loyalty of the Amír. True, he long lived on Russian gold, but we have bestowed greater favours on him. We have placed him on the throne and pay him a handsome annual subsidy. Thirdly, the British army is second to none over the face of the earth. Fourthly, the native chiefs are loyal to the core and are ready to place their treasuries

Russian advance in Central Asia.

and armies at the disposal of the paramount power in an emergency. The other classes of natives are also strongly attached to Government, fully appreciate the benefits of British rule, and would gladly render aid to Government against its foes. But, as they have long been disarmed, their aid could be of no great value. Hence Government should again allow them to carry arms.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 23rd June, observes that the natives do not desire a change of masters, but that they would be glad to see the Russian boundary extended to the British frontier, because in that case the British Government would be induced to redress their grievances. Well-informed British statesmen are of opinion that the friendship of Afghánistán and the good will of the natives are necessary for the permanence of British rule in this country. As regards the friendship of Afghánistán, no faith can be placed in Abdu-l-Ráhman Khán. He long received a pension from the Russians, but since his accession to the throne he has made friends with us and severed his connection with them. So hereafter, in spite of all the favours we have bestowed upon him, he may again throw himself into their arms. Hence we should not reckon on his aid in a struggle with Russia. As regards the good will of the natives, it is well known that the treatment which the natives have received at the hands of European officers since the mutiny has been far from satisfactory. The objectionable policy pursued by Government towards the native chiefs has greatly affected their loyalty. The prevalence of this feeling of dissatisfaction among all classes of natives has led the Russians to imagine that the appearance of a Russian army on the Indian frontier would be a signal for a general revolt in the country. But the Russians should remember that the natives do not by any means prefer them to Englishmen. Of course, in their present state of feeling the natives are not likely to fight so enthusiastically as they

The same.

otherwise would do. If the Government desires to win their good will, it should redress their grievances and adopt a conciliatory policy.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Civil Service question.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 21st June, referring to the Civil Service question, observes that the reduction of the limit of age has practically led to an entire exclusion of natives from the Civil Service. There is reason to think that the reduction of age was intended to accomplish this purpose. The Statutory Civil Service, which is recruited by nomination, is by no means calculated to satisfy the aspirations of educated natives. It is well known that birth is the primary consideration in making selections for that service, intellectual ability being regarded only as a matter of secondary importance. The natives want no special indulgence, but are ready to compete with Europeans on equal terms. In order to enable them to compete with Europeans on equal terms, it is necessary that not only the standard of age should be raised, but that the examination should be also held in this country. The native candidates should be sent to England for two or three years after passing the preliminary examination. There could be no difficulty in fixing the proportions of the European and native elements in the service, if necessary. The Statutory Civil Service should be also maintained, but with this difference, that it should be recruited by competition and not by nomination. The *Anjuman* quotes some remarks made by Colonel Chesney in his *Indian Polity* in condemnation of the nomination system, and hopes that the movement which has been set on foot in connection with the Civil Service question will bear fruit.

Municipal elections, Farukhnagar, Gurgaon.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Farukhnagar, regrets to state that the municipal elections at that place were conducted in a most unsatisfactory way. The register of voters was

not prepared properly; many qualified persons being left out, nor was due publicity given to the register. The candidates for memberships and their friends had recourse to unfair means to secure votes. Shrigopál, who has been returned as a member, obtained votes by flattery and also placed his two nephews at the doors of the election-room to exercise their influence over the electors in his favour! The jágirdár brought pressure to bear upon the voters in favour of Mián Shakar, and the tahsíldár of Gurgaon in favour of Shagun Chand! Six members have been elected, of whom four are Saraogis, one Vaishnava, and one Musalmán. But there are eight hundred Vaishnava families at Farukhnagar, while the Saraogi families are only about 70. Looking at the proportion of the Vaishnava, Musalmán, and Saraogi population, the number of members for the three classes should be 3, 2, and 1 respectively. The writer gives a brief account of the six members who have been returned by election, with a view to show that most of them are quite unqualified for the office. He then refers to three other men, *viz.*, Mr. Chill of the Customs Department, Muhammad Siraju-l-din Khán, Honorary Magistrate, and Afzal Khán, zaildár, who have been recommended for nominated memberships, and who are said to be competent persons. The writer is of opinion that the election of Shrigopál, a Saraogi, Gujar Mal, a Saraogi, and Mián Shakar, a Musalmán, should not be sanctioned, and two Vaishnavas, say Sond Rám and Khushí Rám, and two Musalmáns, say Muhammad Siraju-d-din Khán and Afzal Khán, should be appointed in their place as elected members. Mr. Chill, the native doctor in charge of the dispensary, and the headmaster of the school, should be made nominated members. Mr. Chill, who is an unprejudiced and just man, and is popular both with Hindús and Musalmáns, should continue to be president. The elevation of Muhammad Siraju-l-din, Honorary Magistrate, to the office would be very unwise and would create ill feeling between the Hindús and Musalmáns. He is much in debt to Hindú

traders, but they do not ask for the payment of their money through fear, as he exercises criminal powers.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Suggested re-organization of the Judicial Department in the Central Provinces.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 25th June, argues that the arrangements made by Government for the administration of justice in the Central Provinces are not satisfactory. This was admitted by a shrewd and experienced officer like Sir Evelyn Baring. The officers in that province perform different kinds of duties, and are therefore unable to do them well. As for instance, the tahsildar exercises civil and criminal powers, and does opium, excise, forest, and registry work. He has also to attend to other miscellaneous work. The time has arrived for improving the machinery for the administration of justice. When a scheme for the re-organization of the Judicial and the Executive Departments has been recently sanctioned for the Panjáb, which came later under British rule, and which is by no means ahead of the Central Provinces in progress, there seems to be no reason why the same concession should not be extended to the latter. Separate officers should be appointed for the administration of civil justice, and the Judicial Commissioner's Court raised to the position of Chief Court, consisting of three Judges. The surplus under the head "Law and Justice" would be sufficient to meet the expenditure which the proposed scheme would involve. The income derived from the court-fees, &c., is Rs. 12,31,234, while the expenditure incurred on account of the salaries of Deputy Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs, and Náib Tahsíldars, including the cost of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, amounts to Rs. 8,29,439, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,01,795 under the head "Law and Justice."

Circulation, 600 copies.

Annual exodus to the hills.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 22nd June, is glad to state that the present agitation made in Madras and Calcutta against the

annual exodus to the hills is very opportune, as the subject is also enjoying the attention of the House of Commons. Both the natives and the Europeans are equally opposed to this exodus. Formerly the Governor-General, accompanied by his Foreign Secretary and a few clerks, used to pay a short visit to Simla during the hot weather. But now the Government of India and all other heads of Departments take the major portion of their offices with them to the hills and spend there no less than nine months during the year. Lord Lawrence was the first Viceroy who made Simla his permanent summer residence, on the ground that he would be able watch the movements of Russia in Central Asia from Simla better than from Calcutta. But we all know very well how far the Viceroys have checked the Russian advance.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Re-organization of the Panjáb Commission.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 25th June, referring to the proposed abolition of the Commissionership at Amritsar, urges that, if it be carried out, the Commissioner of Lahore should pay pretty frequent visits to Amritsar and hold his court there. As regards the proposal to empower the Judges of the Panjáb Chief Court to hear appeals singly, the *Panjábí* protests against the proposal, on the ground that, as the decisions of that Court are final, every precaution should be taken to prevent failures of justice there. One Judge would be more liable to err than two or three Judges.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Extra process-servers employed by tahsíldars.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 24th June, complains that tahsíldars are in the habit of engaging the services of private persons and employing them as *mazkuris* or process-servers without the permission of Deputy Commissioners. The way in which the men are paid is this, that when any of them is sent to any person on public business, he is told to realize his wages from him. The payment of the wages of these men presses severely on the people. When there are paid chaprasis and *mazkuris* attached to each tahsíldar's office, there seems to be no reason why any tahsíldar should employ extra men.

The same paper, of the 20th June, enquires whether the courts of justice have the power to summon any witnesses of their own motion or not. Suppose a court thinks that the evidence of a certain person would be most important in a suit pending before it, but no party to the suit means to call him as a witness. Can the court summon him of its own motion? If the courts are not already possessed of this power, it should now be bestowed on them.

Summoning of witnesses by courts of their own motion.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 23rd June, complains that Mr. Crawford, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, has issued an order to the effect that no pleader, mukhtar, suitor, or any other person should enter his court or office until he sends for him! The cause of this prohibition is this, that a subordinate in the Assistant Commissioner's office lately informed a pleader that the petition which he had submitted on behalf of his client had been deposited. Such information has been always supplied by the office subordinates to pleaders without obtaining the permission of the Assistant Commissioner. Probably Mr. Crawford has come from the Foreign Office, which carries on its proceedings in secret.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Mr. Crawford, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 21st June, writing from Gházipur, states that there are three schools at that place—namely, the Mission School, the Victoria School, and the Chashma-i-Rahmat. The first two are affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the Entrance Examination. At the Chashma instruction is chiefly given in Arabic and Persian, but English is also taught up to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination. But that school has not been able to pass a single boy at that Examination since its establishment. The Victoria School and the Chashma are supported by private subscriptions and also receive help from Government under the grant-in-aid

Circulation, 300 copies.

Money raised in an illegal way for the support of the Chashma-i-Rahmat school at Gházipur.

rules. The writer complains that money is also raised for the Chashma in a very objectionable way by its founder, who is a Musalmán and an Honorary Magistrate. He levies a tax of two annas, with the permission of the District Magistrate, on every *mukhtárnámah* (a power of attorney) filed in court. The tax is of course realised by mukhtárs from the persons executing the deeds. It is really very unjust to increase the cost of litigation, which, as it is, is heavy enough, by the levy of such illegal taxes. The Local Government should see to this.

Circulaion, 400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th June, complains that the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur has made one Náráyan Dás, an octroi muharrir, an octroi darogha on Rs. 50 a month, although there were other men who had considerably stronger claims for the appointment.

Deputy Commissioner, Gurdáspur.

The same paper complains that the ministerial officials in the public offices and courts in the interior of Gurdáspur have long remained at the same place, and harass the people. They should now be transferred to other places. So also all ministerial servants should be transferred from one place to another at fixed intervals of time.

Ministerial officials in Gurdáspur.

The same paper is glad to state that the Munsif at Gujrat now attends his court regularly at the fixed time. It would be a good thing if all officers were so amenable to counsel.

Munsif at Gujrat.

The same paper severely condemns the proceedings of Munshi Hakimu-l-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ludhiana, in a case of divorce. In May, 1882, a woman, named Miryan, filed a petition in her court praying for the dissolution of her marriage, on the ground that her husband,

Munshi Hakimu-l-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ludhiana.

named Muhammadi, was impotent. The Extra Assistant Commissioner sent Muhammadi to the Civil Surgeon for examination. The Civil Surgeon examined the man and sent his report to the Extra Assistant Commissioner. But Munshi Hakimu-l-din was not satisfied with his report, and appointed Lálá Durgá Dat, pleader, as a commissioner to examine the defendant as to his alleged impotence. The pleader was assisted by Karámat Ali, a retired native medical officer. The *Rafiq* publishes the report *in extenso*, made by the pleader to court on the result of his enquiries, in order to show in what an improper and indecent way the examination was conducted by Lálá Durgá Dat. The editor thinks that the Extra Assistant Commissioner was not justified in distrusting the opinion of a high medical officer like the Civil Surgeon, and in appointing a pleader, who knew nothing of medical science, to conduct the examination. The proceeding was not only improper, but also put the parties to the suit to a great deal of unnecessary expense in the shape of fees to the commission. An obscene document like the report of Lálá Durgá Dat is not fit to be kept as a record in a court of justice. The editor has heard of another still more illegal proceeding on the part of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, but, as the matter is under the consideration of the Deputy Commissioner, he does not deem it expedient to refer to it at present.

Forest Department, Hazára.

The same paper is glad to state that the Panjáb Government is not satisfied with the nominal enquiries made by the Conservator into the Forest affairs in Hazára, and has resolved to institute a thorough enquiry. The editor is of opinion that the best way of discovering the real state of things would be by appointing a commission, consisting of two European and two native officers, for the purpose. He would recommend Mr. Perkins, Commissioner of Ráwal Pindi, Colonel McMahon, Commissioner of Amritsar, Lála Mul Ráj, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Sardár Muhammad Hayát

Khán, to be made members of the commission. The institution of a criminal suit by Colonel Bachelor against the editor for defamation would also give him an opportunity of answering the charges brought against him. But the editor is afraid that in that case he would be exposed to a great deal of expense and inconvenience, especially as Colonel Bachelor is a European, and the suit would be heard by a European Judge.

The same.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Murree, states that it would seem that the Government has at last resolved to enquire into the alleged mismánagement of the forests in Hazára. Mr. Lemarchand, District Superintendent of Police, Ráwal Pindi, left Murree on the 17th June, and went to Hazára to enquire into the frauds alleged to have been committed by Abdul Rahím, Forest Ranger, Changlagali, and Ganeshá Singh, contractor, in conection with the supply of timber to the Public Works Department, and referred to by the *Rafiq-i-Hind* of the 14th June. He examined the records of the Forest Ranger's office and took down the evidence of the Forest Ranger and a number of other person. It is believed that his enquiries fully convinced him of Abdul Rahím's guilt. The contractor's account-books and all other papers have been also seized by the police.

Alleged illegibility of summonses issued by courts of justice.

The same paper publishes a facsimile of another summons issued by a court of justice, in order to show how illegible such summonses generally are.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Petition forms used in the Panjab courts.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 23rd June, states that there is a general complaint in the Panjáb against the foolscap paper on which petitions are received by the courts of law in that province. It is alleged that the paper is very brittle and often tears when folded. The *Áftáb* would recommend the use of the Siálkot paper, which is both stronger and cheaper, for the

purpose. The measure would be also in accordance withhe wishes of the Supreme Government, which desires to encourage native industries. The *Calcutta Government Gazette* has lately begun to be printed on native-made paper.

Madak.

The same paper is glad to state, on the authority of the *Victoria Paper*, that the Nizám has prohibited the use of *madak* in his dominions. The editor asks the paramount power and other native chiefs to follow the noble examble set by the Nizám, and remarks that the use of that vile drug, which is most injurious to health, is spreading rapidly among the natives.

Abolition of the Central Jail Press at Lahore.

The same paper, adverting to the abolition of the Central Jail Press at Lahore, remarks that the other Jail Presses may be also regarded as doomed. The native presses should be very thankful to Government for this reform, because the work, which is at present done at the Jail Presses, will of course be given to them in future.

Circulation, 700 copies.

A theft commited at Allahabad.

The *Frayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd June, publishes an abstract of a long letter which the editor has received from one Gopál Ráo Mehdale, an inhabitant of Muthiganj, who is employed in the Railway Mail Service. The writer refers to a theft of Rs. 500 worth jewellery committed at his house, and to the alleged indifference and carelessness exhibited by the police in tracing the stolen property, and complains that his appeals to the Joint Magistrate and the District Magistrate ended in nothing. He has sent a petition to the Local Government on the subject and hopes that it will take the matter into consideration.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Reduction in the speed of the trains on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 26th June, expresses regret at the reduction of the speed of the trains

on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to 15 miles an hour from 1st July, and remarks that, when an experienced officer like General Jenkins, the Railway Company's Agent, was of opinion that no accident could be apprehended from the maintenance of the former speed, the Government should not have insisted on a reduction in the speed, which will involve loss to the Company and cause inconvenience to the public. (The *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow, of the 24th June, also finds fault with the reduction in the speed.)

Circulation, 600 copies.

Privilege leave to the native servants of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow, of the 25th June, referring to a memorial forwarded by the natives in the service of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company to the Board of Directors through the Agent, remarks that it appears from the memorial that the Company has lately made an invidious and unjustifiable distinction between its European and native servants in the matter of leave. The Europeans and Eurasians are allowed privilege leave, furlough, &c., as usual, but the natives have been declared to be eligible for privilege leave only for ten days, and even this indulgence, it is alleged, will be practically shown only to Bengalis who have occasion to go to Calcutta during the Durga-puja! It would seem that the Company hates natives so much that it would not employ them at all if it could manage to carry on its work entirely with Europeans and Eurasians. When it does not grant pensions and gratuities to its servants, it should not grudge them a month's privilege leave after a year's service. As it derives the bulk of its revenue from natives, it is by no means justified in refusing a concession to its native servants which it has granted to others. Moreover, the Company's Agent is said to have repeatedly expressed his opinion that the Company's native officials do more work than the Europeans. It is difficult to realize why the natives of these provinces will not be allowed even ten days' privilege leave, to which the Bengalis are entitled. It is to be hoped that the Government of India

will interfere in behalf of the native servants of the Company in the matter.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Railway Station, Delhi.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th June, writing from Delhi, complains that the value of the platform ticket at the Delhi Railway station has been fixed as high as one anna, while that ticket at the Lahore Station is supplied only for a quarter of an anna. The arrangements made for the supply of the ticket at Delhi are also very unsatisfactory. The same man who books passengers distributes the platform tickets. Hence, to say nothing of the delay, the public are exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining the tickets. Moreover, the writer complains that the station-master at Delhi does not treat the people properly. Lately some native judicial officers had occasion to go to the station to see their friend off. They obtained the platform tickets, but went to the platform by the passage which is reserved for the first and the second class passengers. As soon as the station-master saw them enter the platform by that passage, he ordered them in a very imperious manner to retrace their steps and to go to the platform by the passage used by the third class passengers. Apparently the station-master was influenced by no other desire than that of insulting the native officers and of displaying his power. When such discourtesy is shown to natives of rank, the ill-treatment to which ordinary persons are subjected at the hand of railway officials may be easily imagined. Europeans and Eurasians are to be seen walking up and down the platform without any kind of restriction.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Road between Vazirabad and Pindi Bhatian.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 25th June, complains that the road between Vazirabad and Pindi Bhatian is in a most neglected condition.

Circulation, 600 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 29th June, complains that the liquor shops at Lucknow, unlike other cities, are generally situated in the principal streets and thoroughfares, to the great inconvenience of respectable persons. The writer would specially draw attention to the objectionable position of the shops in Aminabad. Such shops should be situated at out-of-the-way places.

Liquor shops at Lucknow.

It appears from the Lahore papers that Káshi Rám and Gurdás Mal, the proprietors and editors of the *Arya Mittra* of Amritsar, who were prosecuted by Badru-l-din, Agent to the Ráni of Sardár Bhagwán Singh, for defamation, have been sentenced by Mr. Parker, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, to three months' simple imprisonment each. The *Koh-i-Núr* hopes that this punishment will serve as a warning to other erring native editors and induce them to mend their ways.

Arya Mittra libel case.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	June 28th ...	June 29th ...	150 copies.
2	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Diwán Bútá Singh,	„ 23rd, 25th, & 27th	„ 26th, 28th & 30th respectively.	500 „
3	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	150 „
4	*Ains-i-Sikandarí* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 9th & 17th	„ 28th ...	80 „
5	*Ains-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Alí ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	145 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Alam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ „ ...	„ 28th ...	80 „
7	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 25th & 28th	„ 28th & 30th respectively.	1,880 „
8	*Ahmadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 24th ...	„ 29th ...	...
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Ráí ...	„ 24th & 28th	„ 26th & 30th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
10	*Almasá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	102 copies.
11	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 21st ...	„ 27th ...	150 „
12	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 24th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 19th ...	„ 28th ...	250 copies.
14	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	110 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
15	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Alígarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	June 27th ...	June 30th ...	135 copies.
16	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	,, 23rd ...	,, 24th ...	...
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 21st ...	,, 25th ...	300 ,,
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 23rd ...	,, ,, ...	458 ,,
19	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Faslu-l-dín ...	,, 25th ...	,, 28th ...	331 ,,
20	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	740 ,,
21	*Goraksha* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	,, 18th ...	,, 27th ...	253 ,,
22	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	,, 25th ...	,, 28th ...	...
23	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	,, 26th ...	,, ,, ...	613 ,,
24	*Hidáyat* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Faslu-l-dín ...	,, 15th & 20th	,, 24th ...	...
25	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	,, 22nd, 25th, 27th & 29th	,, 24th, 26th, 28th & 29th respectively.	660 ,,
26	*Jain Prabhákar* ...	Farrukhnagar	Hindí-Urdú,	Monthly ...	Jiyá Lál ...	,, 14th ...	,, 28th ...	...
27	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 21st, 24th & 28th.	,, 24th, 27th & 30th respectively.	150 ,,
28	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, 24th ...	,, 27th ...	90 ,,
29	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Murádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 25th ...	150 ,,
30	*Kawákab* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	,, 29rd ...	,, 26th ...	250 ,,

31	*Kashf Pattrika* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 27th ...	„ 30th ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)
32	*Katehar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Hussain ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	110 copies.
33	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá*,	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ...	350 „
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	190 „
35	*Kok-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Ráí ...	„ 24th & 26th	„ 27th & 29th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
36	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	„ 15th & 22nd	„ 27th ...	84 copies.
37	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	„ 11th & 18th	„ „ ...	130 „
38	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	...
39	*Lyton Gazette* ...	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqi Dás ...	„ „ ...	„ 26th ...	300 „
40	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 27th ...	90 „
41	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	200 „
42	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	80 „
43	*Mazharu-l-Zirdat* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For June ...	„ 28th ...	254 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
44	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán*,	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Nusrat Alí ...	June 24th ...	„ 30th ...	200 copies.
45	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhibu-llah ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	170 „
46	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 23rd ...	„ „ ...	270 „
47	*Mufid-i-Am* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ 24th ...	100 „
48	*Munshi-i-Akhbár* ...	Bárábanki,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ 24th ...	„ 29th ...	160 „
49	*Naiyar-i-Azam* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 25th ...	175 „
50	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rábu-llah Khán ...	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	168 „
51	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Avtár Krishn.	„ 16th ...	„ „ ...	195 „
52	*Nasim-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ...	325 „
53	*Nasim-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	92 „
54	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	„ 21st ...	„ 28th ...	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
55	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Rev. C. B. Newton,...	June 26th ...	June 28th ...	775 copies,
56	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	,, ,, ...	,, 29th ...	300 ,,
57	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	,, 24th ...	,, 30th ...	200 ,,
58	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	,, 25th ...	,, 27th ...	350 ,,
59	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Shiva Prasád ...	,, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th & 30th,	,, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, & 30th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
60	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 24th ...	,, 27th ...	70 copies
61	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Asím,	,, 24th & 25th	,, 26th & 30th	250 ,,
62	*Punjab Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 28th ...	150 ,,
63	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, ,, ...	,, 27th ...	363 ,,
64	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 23rd & 30th	,, 24th & 30th respectively	700 ,,
65	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, 28th ...	,, 30th ...	...
66	*Qaisari Akhbár* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, ,, ...	,, 29th ...	110 ,,
67	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Hussain ...	,, 25th ...	,, 26th ...	350 ,,
68	*Rafiu-l-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 28th ...	,, 29th ...	400 ,,
69	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	,, 24th & 27th	,, 25th & 28th respectively.	420 ,,
70	*Rájputáná Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	160 ,,
71	*Shám Prakásh* ...	Ratlám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	May 29th, 5th & 12th June.	,, 28th ...	125 ,,

72	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú	...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	June	25th	...	,,	,,	...	700 ,,
73	*Rekhtí Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	,,	24th	...	,,	27th	...	150 ,,
74	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto	...	Weekly ...	Díván Mathurá Dás,	,,	21st	...	,,	24th	...	120 ,,
75	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto	...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,,	26th	...	,,	29th	...	320 ,,
76	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí	...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,,	23rd	...	,,	30th	...	215 ,,
77	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú	...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibrá-hím.	,,	24th	...	,,	26th	...	175 ,,
78	*Tamannát* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	125 ,,
79	*Táíya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Ditto ...	Kirrár Husain ...	,,	16th	...	,,	24th	...	198 ,,
80	*Vasíl-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto	...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	,,	22nd	...	,,	25th	...	... ...
81	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,,	20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th & 27th,		,,	24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th & 30th respectively.		900 ,,
82	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí	...	Weekly ...	Harí Bhásakar ...	,,	23rd	...	,,	28th	...	120 ,,
83	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Ghásípur,	Urdú	...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	300 ,,

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